Continued from First Page. have seen with much satisfaction the increase of trading relations between the United States and the British Provinces, which

begion the lith of February, and, after informing Sir F.
Bruce—in rejection of statements which he had made in concer-sition—that the constitutional distribution of power in the
Distribution of the Constitutional distribution of power in the
Distribution of the Legislature, went on "Careful intury, made during the recess of Congress, induced the President to believe that there was then no such harmony of public
mathicant in favor of the extension of the treaty as to encourage him in directing negotiations to be opened. Hear,
hear, I impulies made since the assembling of Congress
confirm the belief then adopted that Congress prefers
to in at the subject directly, and not to approach it in
the form of diplomatic agreement. In accordance with this
consistion, all communications—verbal and written—apon
the subject have been submitted to the communite of Congress
and the question awaits their decision." Therefore, Mr.
Seward declined any diplomatic negotiations, referred the
British Government to Congress, and stated that all negotiations were beyond the power of the Secretary of State of the
President and rested cattrely with that body. All these sters
having failed, it remained for the Government to do their

he should not regard the presence of those ships as a mennes but rather as a guarantee for the maintenance of peace. These ships would be commanded by officers and gentlemen who in conjunction with the commanders of the vessels when we chack send out, would deal in a friendly, fair and conclintory spirit with any differences which might arise, and which, it left to the lishermen itemselves, might lead to consistens. Her Majesty's Government had received from the Government of the United States friendly assistance in the prevention of such collisions, and in their emissiver to bring about a good understanding upon the coasts. Proposals, the nature of which he could not for obvious reasons state to the house, had been made on both sides, and he had every hope that they would lead to a result which would be acceptable to this country, and remove all danges of a collision between the fasterner. Nations could be more friendly or more concluders that the course which the United States Government had pursued and were pursuing such regard to the subscript. He felt with his hon, friendly the first that the surrect which the value of the first the country. In the supersion of the trade between the colonies and the United States was disastrous to both countries, but it was not in the power of the Government to force a trade. They must leave it to the action of public opinion, and he had no doubt that they benefited from this trade as much as did the inhabitance to our colonies. Heart, tear.]

The O'Coffer Don said he was at Washington at the time notice of the termination of the tranty was given, and he chought the Government and pursued a very judicious course in reference to it.

Mr. Cardwell remarked that the bonding arrangements for

Mr. Cardwell remarked that the bonding arrangements for the trarest of goods by railway were not affected by the termination of the treaty, as they did not depend on the treaty, but on the mutual interests and mutual relations existing between the two countries. It was the same with regard to the navigation of the St. Lawrence and of Lake Michigan, and there was no intention of terminating those reciprocal arrangements. With regard to the fisheries the tovernment were in friendly communication with the Government of the Thirted States on the subject and viewed with satisfaction, and not alarm, the presence of a navai force on the station.

The subject then dropped. Liverpool, Saturday Evening, May 19.—The Africa's new such a state of the subject and viewed with satisfaction.

The subject then dropped.

Anstria. Pruesia and Italy.

The situation of affairs remains without change. The productions between Austria and Prussia are intally failed to have led to be result.

Field Marshal Benedek, Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Army of Austria, had issued the first order of the day to his soldiers. The order is dated May 12, from Emporary headquarters in Vienna. In fervent words he expresses confidence in the army and in the justice of the Austrian cause.

The order bears throughout a decidedly defensive tone.

The order bears throughout a decidedly defensive tone.

Austrian cause.

The order bears throughout a decidedly defensive tone.
Mo time is mentioned for the commencement of war, but
the order says arms have been got ready for defense and
to combat every enemy who threatens the Emperer and

the order says arms have been got ready for defease and to combat every enemy who threatens the Emperer and the combat every enemy who threatens the Emperer and the combat every enemy who threatens the Emperer and the combits.

A Vienna dispatch of the 17th says:

"Intelligence continues to be received here of military preparations, and of the adoption of leval addresses to the Emperer by the inhabitants of different towns in Austria. In view of the imminence of war the Government is said to be deliberating apon a plan for summoning to Vienna delegates from all the provincial Diets to constitute a united assembly representing the entire monarchy. As regards the attitude of the Middle States, it is said that they have expressed a desire that thatria shall declare berself to be no longer bound by the Gastein Convention. Their active cooperation with Austria sansot be expected until such a declaration shall have been made. The Ministers of the Middle States who met recently it flumberg, are said to have resolved apon a polley of armed weltfality. A remor has been current here that Austria had withdrawn part of her forces from Venetia. This rumor is unfounded. There are 200,000 Austrina troops in Venetia, all spon a war footing, and the military preparations in that prevince are being prosecuted with great vigor."

A Berlin telegram of the 17th says:

"The King beid a military conference this morning with the Minister of War and several Generals. The Prussian Carinet has received reassuring declarations from the Haneserian Government. The latter offers to observe an armed weutrality. The Grand Duke of Meckloburg Schwein has signified his willingness to accept a command in the Prussian army in the case of war with Austria. The King, it is believed, has signed a decree appointing the Crown Prince to the regency in the event of the outbreak of war, or of the King's departure from Berlin. The increasing probability of the assembling of a Congress is exercising a tranquilizing influence upon the public mind. The armanen

The Berlin correspondent of The London Times says:

"Repidly as the armaments are now progressing on either side, the Austrian as well as the Prussian Generals have Lardy begun to concentrate their forces and prepare against the immediate contingency of an attack or defense. I have teen assured by a military authority that he does not believe that the actual conflict can possibly take place before the 15th or 20th of June. This interval, required by strategy, offers new advantages for the pacific endeavors of diplomacy." The writer mays: "All over Prussia the peace meetings recommence. The wish for peace predominates over every other feeling. We shall soon hear that the people will not allow themselves to become the helpless instruments of a despotic annexation Belicy."

The wish for peace predominates over every other feeling. We shall soon hear that the people will not allow themselves to become the belpless instruments of a despotic annexation Pelicy.

A Berlin dispatch of the 18th says:

"The Prussian Government has demanded satisfaction from the Cabinet of Vienna for violation of the frontier at Kingebeutel, where an Austrian patrol stopped and questioned the Prussian customs official.

"Prince Frederick Charles, whose appointment to a high semmand has already been amounced. has been placed at the head of the First Saxon Army Corps. An army corps is being arganized for Silesia, and it is believed that the King will proved thither on the outbreak of healthies, accompanied by the Minister of War. His Majesty received to day the Crown Prince and it is stated that the latter will receive the command of the Firth and Sixth Corps d'Armee.

"The Grand Duke William of Mecklenburg-Streitz left this morning for Sevaw, it is said, to assume the command of the rangaard. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin will, in the event of war, place his troops, consisting of one division, at the disposal of Prussian army.

"The division commanders of the Prussian infantry regiments have already been appointed, but not those of the invalry regiments. Three army corps, numbering 50,000 men, are believed to be concentrated upon the Saxon frontier."

The Paris correspondent of The London Tisses says that Prince Napoleon, who had just returned to Paris from Italy, is reported to have said that "in the actual state of affairs Italy cannot avoid going to war—even should she be left alone to confront her enemy."

An official decree issued at Florence states that the 50 volunteer battalions will form 10 regiments, and wear the Garibaidian red shirt and cap.

The Chamber of Deputies at Florence, after a long debate, and in spite of the opposition of a tax upon Italian Rentee by a vote of 145 to 141. The Minister of Finance agreed to the proposition of a tax upon Italian Rentee by a vote of 145 to 141. T

Pence Negotiations-Proposals for a Congress. Nothing authentic had transpired in regard to the alleged negotiations for a Conference. Notwithstanding demais from some quarters, the general opinion appears to be that active effects were in progress to bring about such a most one.

A Berlin telegram to The Morning Post says:

"France is said to make her acceptances of a Congress dependent upon the condition of a France-English armed mediation, in the prevision that the Congress should lead to no result. England has not yet accepted this condition."

The Paris Patrice of the 17th says:

"Baron Budbeg, Earl Cowley and M. Dronyn de Lhuys have settled the basis of the programme of a Conference. This programme efficience. This programme efficience of the 17th says:

Schlieswig-Holstein, and Federal reform. M. Dronyn de Lhuys has been intrasted with the task of drawing up a dispatch which will be submitted this week to Baron Budbeg and Earl Cowley, and will then be forwarded to the Courts of Vienna, Berlin and Florence."

The plan for the assembly of a Congress submitted to the Vienna Cabinet by Court Mulinen, with the concurrence of France, is said to have been decisively rejected by the Austrian Government.

rence of France, is said to have been decisively rejected by the Austrian Government.

According to telegrams to the Independence Belge, the French Ambassador at the Court proposed to the English Government on the 9th of May that the programme of the projected Congress should be limited to three points, viz.: Venetia, Schleswig-Holstein, and also German Federal Reform, as far as the latter question affects the European conditioning.

equilibrium.

The Independence Belge of the 17th says:

"We have received fresh details from London respecting the proposed Congress. Austria has been confidentially informed si the points of which the programme will consist. She has replied that she desires the Schleswig-Holstein question to be decided, not by universal suffrage, but by consultion with the estates of the Duchres. She demands that the basis proposed by Prussia for a reform of the Federal Constitution shall not be accepted. As regards the Venetia question, she wishes to know what territorial compensation would be offered her in exchange for the cession of that province to Italia.

In the British House of Lords on the 18th, the Earl of In the British House of Lords on the 18th, the Earl of Charendon stated that official and confidential communica-tions were at present in progress with the view of forming a European Courses. He was careful not to term them negotiations, and frankly stated that he could not hold out a hope that they would terminate in peace. Although En-gland would do her best to bring about such a result.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in the cash in hand of over five and a half millions

of francs.

The cashier of the Sous-Comptier had been arrested on a charge of embezziement. His defalcations amount to 3,500,000 francs.

The Bourse on the 18th was heavy. Rentes closed can be a compared to the compared to

'In the Corps Legislatif M. Garnier Pages expressed his regret that no opportunity was offered for protesting in the Chamber against the bombardment of Valparaiso.

The Austrian Volunteers for Mexico.

A Trieste telegram of the 18th inst. says:

"The naval authornies at this port have refused the vessels intended to convey volunteers to Mexico the clean bill of health for Tampico, without which no ship is allowed to leave the barber."

The Principalities.

BUCHAREST, May 15.—The Chamber has again adopted, by 111 against 6 votes, the proposal to coufer the throne of Roumana upon Prince Charles of Hohencollern, PARS, May 16.—The Constitutionsed of this morning

The Paris Conference has decided in favor of the union of The Paris Conference has decided in favor of the union of Moldavia and Wallachia, should the Principalities combine in demanding to be united. The Conference, however, has not consented to the election of a foreign Prince. France would have been glad to see such an arrangement effected, but as it did flot meet the approval of the other Powers, the French Cabinet could not think of imposing its opinion upon the other European Governments.

The Constitutionnel proceeds to express a wish that the Principalities should listen to the wise counsels of France, and return to that prodent attitude which can alone save them from painful emergencies.

BUCHARREST, May 16.—The Provisional Government has submitted to the Chamber a project for a liberal constitution.

Stitution.

Bucharist, May 17.—A fierce conflict took place yesterday in Ginggovo between a body of Turkish soldiers and some armed Roumanians, in which several were killed and wounded on both sides.

India and China.

BOMBAY, May 11.-Cotton depressed. Export of

Latest.

believed that more will be formed in consequence of the large number of enlistments.

At the sitting of the Frankfort Diet yesterday the Ministers of the Middling States represented at the Bamberg Conference, moved that the Diet should request the members of the Confederation taking military measures to declare whether and upon what conditions they would be willing to order a reduction of their military establishments to a peace footing simultaneously.

The Paris Bourse was flat. Rentes closed at 63f. 30c. It was rumored that a sanguinary conflict had taken place between the Turkish and Moldavian troops.

The habilities of the European Bank are estimated at a million sterling.

The latest vag e rumors from Paris state that hostilities

The latest vague rumors from Paris state that hostilities had almost commenced.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The weekly return of the Bank of England was the most extraordinary ever pub-lished. Although the bank had not availed itself of the privi-lege granted by the suspension of the Bank Charter Act. the figures in the statement shibit unprecedently violent changes. The decrease in the bullion was £832,335, and in the notes un-

figures in the statement exhibit unprecedently violent changes. The decrease in the builton was RSER, 335, and in the notes unemployed. At \$19,495 sterling.

The leafly News, in its City Article, says: "An analysis of the Bank returns shows an increase in one week of £10,600,000 in the advances on private securities. This unprecedented amount proves how enormous has been the pressure for accommodation on the part of the panic-stricken community. Inasmuch, however, as a great deal of this borrowing was merely precentionary, £5,000,000 have been added to the private deposits, and the increase of £3,776,000 in the circulation, results mainly from the desire of country bankers to secure themselves against all contingencies, and the notes withdrawn are not really thrown into circulation, but are for the most part hoarded. The reserve of notes is reduced to £30,000, so that it is quite within the power of any one of the great joint stock banks, by withdrawing its corrent balance, to force the Hank of England to avail itself of the authorization contained in the recent Treasury letter. There seems to be now a fair prospect that the Bank will be able to tide over the crisis without violating the law. The £852,000 of coin and buillion withdrawn must have been taken away chiefly by provincial, Scotch and Irish banks as a measure of precaution.

Some additional suspensions are reported, including the Oriental Commercial Bank, The New-Zealand Banking Corporation, and Messra, Framjer & Co.

INDAN COTTON MERCHANIS.—On the 18th the tone of affairs in the London market was favorable. Consols were firmer, closing at \$71,000.

tion, and Messrs. Framjer & Co.

INMAN COTION MERCHANIS.—On the 18th the tone of affairs in the London market was favorable. Consols were firmer, closing at 671 2674.

Money was in better supply, and first class bills were in some instances taken at 94 % cent.

American Securitres.—Baring Bros. say 5-20s have advanced to 654 2656. under extensive purchases for the United States. In other stocks no change; quotations nominal.

Liverroot. May 19—a. m.—Cotton—The Brokers Circular reports: "The Cotton market, which had previously declined to a comparatively low point, had not been so much affected by the monetary crisis as might have been expected. Not withstanding the large stock in this port, trade in the manufacturing districts is known to be in a satisfactory condition, and consumers here as well as on the continent are bereig stocked with the raw material. Upon the announcement of the beavy failures in London and advance of the Bank rate to 9 per cent on Friday, great uncertainty became evident, this was not relieved antil Saturday, when the relaxation of the Bank act was announced, which induced an active demand, more particularly from consumers, holders not offering their stocks so freely, and the business that day was large at the full rates of Thursday. Subsequently, notwithstanding the further advance of the Bank rate to 10 per cent, the demand continued fair at steady rates until Thursday, when the sales were almost entirely confined to the supply of immediate wants, and the market closed heavily. American continues in good demand, and, after occasional fluctuations, closes at last week's rates. Sea Island is about it do lower, and Surats have declined about jd. F. b. The sales of the week add up 60,070 bales, including, 2,140 on speculation and 4,980 for export. The official quotations are. New-Orleans—Fair, 1841, Middling, 1840.

Yesterday (Friday), the market was quiet but generally steady; sales about 6,000 bales.

The stock on hand is estimated at 970,500 bales.

Trade at Mauchester yesterday was du

Wheat at 10/32/10/2 per 480 m. Mixed Corn at 33/230/3 for 480 m.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co., and Gordon, Bruce & Co. report Beef dell and tending downward. Pork slow of sale and easier. Bacon quiet and about 21 lower. Lard 1/32/ dearer; American 70/271/. Cheese steady. Tallow lower. Buttuler's Association 44/6.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports Ashes dull; sales of Pots at 32/2 down to 32/3; Pearls inactive at 37/. Sugar generally steady. Coffee very quiet. Rice unchanged. Bark; sales of Philadelphia at 7/, and Baltimore (all faults) at 6/6. Linseed dull and lower. Cloverseed; sales of American Red at 36/. Palm Oil dectined 20/ per tun. Sperm Oil; small sales at £129. Linseed Oil steady. Rossin flat but unchanged. Spirits Turpentine very quiet; French 48/6. Petroleum inactive; Refined 2/; Spirit 1/. Linseed Cakes casier.

LONDON MARKERS.—Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. report: Breadstuffs steady at late rates. Iron quiet. Bars and Rails, £62£6 5/; Scotch Pig. 53/6. Sugars quiet; 6d. lower. Coffee dull. Rice very quiet. Tea dull; Congou, 1/1. Spirits Turpentine, 48/, Refined Petroleum, 2/24, Tallow declined to 44/6. Sperm Oil quiet; £124@£125. Linseed dull, and 2/lower. Linseed Oil, 36/9. Linseed Cakes quiet, and prices barely maintained.

LATEST.

Liverpool. Saturday Evening, May 19.—Steamship Africa,

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, May 19.—Steamship Africa, from Boston, has arrived.

Corron-Sales to day 5,000 bales. The market is dull with little inquiry and weak prices. Middling Uplands are quoted about 124d.

Engalestupps—The market is quiet and steady.
PROVISIONS—The market is dull. Tallow is still declining.
London, Saturday Evening, May 19.—Consols closed at 87 a SECURITIES.-U. S. Five-Twenties, 65 2 66; Elli-Railrond, 704 677, Eric Railrond, 44 2 65.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF MEALTH.

Orders Issued Yesterdny-Specimen of an Overcrowded Tenant-House — A Family Very
Much in the Dark—Discussion Concerning
Quarantine — The Sale of Vegetables and
Fish from Vehicles—How Brooklyn NightSoil is Disposed of by the Contractors—Mor-Soil is Disposed of by the Contractors Mortunry Record of the Past Week.

The Metropolitan Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, in regular semi-weekly session, in the Metropolitan Police-Court Room, President Jackson S. Schultz in the Chair, and all the members present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. ORDERS ISSUED.

Attorney Bliss reported 400 General Orders and 322 Special orders for the shatement of nuisances in this city and Brook-lyn, all of which were passed, making a total of 12,000 of the former and 2,005 of the latter class issued by the Board. There were also 71 final orders passed for the abatement of nuisances which had been neglected by the owners of the premises, and will now be executed by the Sanitary Department of the Metro-politan Police.

politan Police.

AN OVERCROWDED TENANT-HOUSE.

Inspector JAMES J. PURCELL having visited the tenement house No. 34e Greenwich-st., found a wooden partition dividing the fourth floor into four rooms, three of which contait two beds each, two persons occupying each bed, and the rooms being neither lighted nor ventilated. The Board's order to Mr. Bernard Quinn, the lessee, is that he shall cut at inch from the bottom of the door, as a means of ventilating the place, and that a window, at least three feet square, be an extended to the contain.

inch from the bottom of the door, as a means of ventilating the place, and that a window, at least three feet square, be cut through to the open air.

Inspector James L, Brown found the back part of the cellar of No. 288 West Tenti-st, partitioned and let as a dwelling to two families, consisting of seven persons. It has no area and no window, and the ceiling is below the level of the yard. There is a flight of stone steps leading to it, with no door either at the top or bottom. It is designed, however, to put a sash door at the bottom of the steps, for the admission of light. This ceilar is down, hadly lighted, very badly ventilated, and in Inspector Brown's opinion, cannot be occupied as a dwelling without danger to life and detriment to health. The dimensions of this cheeriess apartment are 12x15 feet and 3 feet high. The order of the Board is that the place be vacated and not hereafter occupied as a human habitation.

Mr. Berger read a letter from citizens of Gravesend and Concy Isiand, stating that a few lays ago the dead body of a woman had been found on the shore of the island, and that within 4s hours, four others were picked up in the same read by the bodies were sewed up in sacks, and had apparently been in the water for a long time. Saliers who had seen them said they had evidently been buried as see, but the inpression was general that they had been thrown overboard from the hospital ship in the Lower Bay.

Dr. Swinburne said he did not know where the bodies cane from. The Superinedant of the Hospital had charge of the

pression was general that they had been thrown overboard from the hospital ship in the Lower Hay.

Dr. SWINEMANE said he did not know where the bodies came from. The Superintendant of the Hospital had charge of the disposition of the dead, and the Health Officer made no might be disposition of the dead, and the Health Officer made no might be dead, and the Health Officer made no might be dead, and the Health Officer made no board had great difficulty in getting into port, and as they neared the station, the bedding, solied linen and dead bodies were thrown overboard. The former were poissons and dangerous, but it was well-known that there was no danger from the body of a person who had died of cholers. When they and yellow fever at Quarantine, the dead were burled on Statien Island, but in the case of the Atalanta, last Autama, they had great trouble. The citizens threatened to mob the officers if they attempted to bring the dead bodies to the Island, and the buildings were hurned in the hope of driving Quarantine officers away. There was really no place in the Lower Hay where the dead could be burled, and while the fears of the residents were so great, he had no doubt the things of which they complain would continue.

Mr. SCHULIT said that the people had no one to blame but themselves, and they might just as well know it first as last. There was no person near the Lower Hay with enficient mannamity and humanity to let even well persons from infected shipsecome astore. There is no spot in that vicinity upon which they could put their feet without war. These bodies would not be thrown upon the shore if the officers were permitted to bury them on land, but there was neither generosity nor humanity enough to allow it.

Mr. Bergen replied that what the President said concerning

infected ships.

Mr. Schulzz said he had applied for Coney Island to be used for Quarantee purposes, and offered the citizens of Graves and any guarantee they might sek, that no one would be permitted to escape—walls and guards would be placed around the grounds, but they all preferred to have a had class of risitors to their island, rather than have it used for this innocent purposes.

the week, 27,000 bales. Exchange, 2/14. Freights, 37/6. Rate of discount reduced 1 per cent.

HANG KONG, April 25.—Tea Inactive. Silk firm. Exchange, 4/24. SHANGERIA, April 25.—Tea Inactive. Silk firm. Exchange, 4/24. Freights, 24.—Tea Inactive. Silk firm. Exchange, 4/24. Freights, 24.—Tea Inactive. Silk firm. Exchange, 4/24. SHANGERIA, April 25.—Tea Inactive. Silk firm. Exchange.

Difference.

Mr. Bengen read a protest from the citizens of Graveseud against the use of Concy Island for quarantine purposes, giving the reasons why they objected. He then said that in 1856, 28 vessels having yellow fever on board were anchored off Fort Hamilton. The people were told there was no danger, but the island was struck with the fever, nevertheless, and 60 deaths occurred from the epidemic, among whom were 14 who bore his name. He then inquired whether it was any monder that they felt afraid now.

Dr. Swinkhunger said the people of Staten Island had protested against the use of West Bank, three miles off.

Mr. Schiller stated that he had been to Washington and heard the whole question discussed at length. The citizens of New Jersey any go to Staten Island, on Staten Island they say go to Long Island, on Long Island they say go to New Jersey, and thus they reason in a circle, but there is no place where one can stop. H. as in probable, half a dozen infected ships were to arrive here, not one of the passengers could be removed, and in case one should take fire a thousand human beings might be burned to death before a single citizen could be found willing to have them landed. "Not" and he, "there is one exception." One man had told him that if no other place could be found they might occury his house; "and this man," said President Schille, "is the only generous or magnations one I have been able to find. I have been on my knees to the citizens of the Lower Bay for two weeks, but without avail."

Mr. Bengen said that the clothing could be burned, as the law directed, in iron boats, and the dead baried on the Upper end of Manhattan Island. There was no one in the Lower Bay to object to that.

Dr. Swinkhause stated that he had recently received \$18,000

of clerks acting as Sanitary Inspectors in the Unit of Brooklyh be dispensed with after two months from the date they entered upon the duty.

Dr. Chank opposed the motion, and drew a comparison between the work that had been accomplished by the Board of Health since its organization and that doze by the city authorities last year. During 1865 the Brooklyn Board of Health received 650 complaints and issued 154 permits for the removal of night-soil, at a cost of \$12,18\$. The present Board of Health had acted upon 3,500 complaints, and were removing night-soil from the city at the rate of 1,600 tuns a week.

Mr. Berners said that under the law 15 Inspectors only could be appointed, and he objected to these men being used for the purpose of Inspectors when they were appointed as clerks. There would be difficulty, he feared, when the time came for assessing the tax for the means of paying them.

On motion of Mr. Bosworni, the subject was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

THE BROOKLYN NIGHT-SOIL.

The following communication from Bowen G. Lord, Captain of the Sanitary Communication from Bowen G. Lord, Captain of the Sanitary Communication from Bowen G. Lord, Captain of the Sanitary Communication from Bowen G. Lord, Captain of the Sanitary Communication from Bowen G. Lord, Captain of the Sanitary Communication from Bowen G. Lord, Captain of the Sanitary Communication from Bowen G. Lord, Captain of the Sanitary Communication from Bowen G. Lord, Captain of the Sanitary Communication from Bowen G. Lord, Captain of the Sanitary Communication from Bowen G. Lord, Captain of the Sanitary Communication from Bowen G. Lord, Captain of the Sanitary Communication from Bowen G. Lord, Captain of the Sanitary Communication from Bowen G. Lord, Captain of the Sanitary Communication from Bowen G. Lord, Captain of the Sanitary Communication from Bowen G. Lord, Captain of the Sanitary Communication from Bowen G. Lord, Captain of the Sanitary Communication from Bowen G. Lord, Captain of the Sanitary Communication from the Communication

river, and the to cents to have peaked for more than two weeks at the same dock loading in this manner. Should your Houcashie Board think this worthy of notice, by referring it to a committee, it will furnish all necessary proof.

MONTUARY REPORT OF THE PAST WEEK.

During the week ending Saturday, May 26, there were 392, deaths in the city of New York, a decrease of 67 as compared with the previous week, and an annual mortality of 20,54 in 1,600 inhabitants. The deaths were distributed among the different Wards in the following proportion: First, 11; Second-none, Third, 7; Fourth, 7; Fifth, 13; Sixth, 12; Seventh, 11; Eighth, 16, Ninth, 29; Tenth, 15; Eleventh, 30; Twefith, 17; Thirteenth, 17; Fourteenth, 16; Fifteenth, 10; Sixteenth, 19; Seventeenth, 36; Eighteenth, 13; Nineteenth, 55; Twentleth, 21; Twenty-first, 25; Twenty-accound, 21. The deaths in the public institutions were as follows: Castle Garden, 21, New-York Hospital, 5; St. Vincent's, 2; Emigrant Refuger, 5; Nursery Hospital, 6; Alms House, 13; Charity Hospital, 11; Colored Home, 3; Lunatte Asylum, 1; Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, 1; St. Luke's Hospital, 4; Work-house, Blackwell's Island, 2; Believee Hospital, 4; Work-house, Blackwell's Island, 2; Believee Hospital, 4; Work-house, Blackwell's Island, 2; Believee Hospital, 4; total, 70. Of the whole number of deaths, 128 were men, 20 women, 28 boys, 76 girls, and 5 colored. Among contagions diseases, measies had 5 victims, scarlating, 8; diptheris, 2; croup, 8; typhos fever, 9; typhos fever, 9; tochera infantam, 3; other zymotic disease, 25. There were 21 deaths from accident and negligence, 70 from consumption, 21 from other tubercular affections, 30 from pneumonia, 21 from other pubmerular affections, 30 from pneumonia, 21 from other pubmerular affections, 30 from pneumonia, 21 from other tubercular affections, 30 from pneumonia, 21 from other tubercular affections, 30 from struction, and 2 suitides.

The death-record, which we submit to-day, presents the following instructive features:

Forth

ished by controlling the means of suicidal destruction. Let the Board of Health make it impossible or very difficult for a person to obtain

Shell-Burning in Fifteenth-st.

The following injunction has been issued against The following injunction has occur issued against the Board of Health restraining them from the execution of an order for the suspension of the business of shell-burning in Fifteenth-st. between Avenues A and B:

Superior Cauri of the City of New York: Charles H. Reynolds agt. Junksen S. Schellt, James Cran. Willard Parker, John O. Stoce and John Swinbarne, Sanitary Commissioners of the Metropolitan Sanitary District; Thomas C. Acton, Joseph S. Beaverth, John G. Bergen and Berjamin F. Mannerre. Commissioners of the Metropolitan Board of Health. Sammons for relief. To the Defendants: The plaintiff shove-named complains of the defendants and alleges that this plaintiff has for five years last just been prosecuting the business of shell-burning or the manufacture of lime from shells at East Fitteenthet. between Avenues A and B, in the city of New York: that during said period he has occupied three lots of land at the place named, paying therefor a large rent and a sizes sum of usar on the same; that the thin are similarly stite of the distance of 50 feet from the street; that said kilms are similarly stite distance of 50 feet from the street; that said kilms are similarly stite of the burning of shells for the purpose of making fine; that when pointiff came into possession of them the neighborhood was thickly built and very populous, and has so remained to the precent time; that the shells from which has intended to business there conducted; that the shells from which plaintiff of some shought to pointiff; yand or premises aforesaid are thought to pointiff; yand or premises aforesaid are shought to pointiff; yand or premises aforesaid are being in some that one of desired channels are being transvered with lines, which destroys and decoderizes of an intended to the sought of some of desires chantles for the precent time is not seen to manufacturing, no smell the burning matter that may be with them, so that when the the hards are being transvered for the purpose of manufacturing, no smell the burning in the vice t the Board of Health restraining them from the execution of

naminous one I have been she to find. I have been on my lesses the citizens of the Lower bay for view weeks, at the response to the citizens of the Lower bay for the citizens of the Lower bay for the citizens of the Lower bay for the citizens of the citi

Twenty-fithest.; A. Freet, No. 43 Second ave.; Charles H. Reynolds, plaintiff.

ORDER OF THE COURT.

Superior Court of the City of New York. Charles H. Reynolds, astinct Jackson S. Schultz, James Crane, Willard Parker, John G. Ser, and John Swindmune. Smiltary Commission of the Metropolitan Sanitary District; Thomas C. Acton, Joseph S. Howeverth, John G. Bergen, Benjamin F. Manisere, Commission of the Metropolitan Police constituting the Metropolitan Board of Health.

Upon the complaintiand effidents in this section let the defendants show cause before one of the Justices of this Court at Chambers thereof, in the City Hall in said city, on the Dith day of May inst. at In o'clock a. m., why they should not, with their agents and officers, be restrained and enjoined, until the final hearing in this action, from executing or enforcing the pretended order in the complaint herein that mentioned, and until the said showing of cause the said defendants, each and all of them, their agents, servants and officers, are here by ordered and enjoined to refrain from executing said order, or interfering with the paintiff in the bousiness conducted by him at the premises described in said order.—Dated May 28, 1906.

S. JONES, Justice of Superior Court.

ARRIVAL OF THE HARVARD COLLEGE CLUB-THEIR GRAND MATCH WITH THE ATLANTICS TO-DAY-FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE CHAMPIONS THIS SEA-

The College Nine of old Harvard have arrived in town, and at 3 p. m. they will duly enter the arena of the Capitoline Bail Grounds at Bedford to-day in a contest with the champion Atlantics, it being the return game between the

the champion Atlantics, it being the return game between the two organizations, the first of which was played on the Boston Common last September, the result being the success of the Atlantics by a score of 58 to 22.

On that occasion, the Atlantics had the valuable services of Crane, Pearce and Norton—now members of the Excelsior Club—and these three made the three best scores of the match, Crane scoring 10, Pearce 8, and Norton 7.

The Harvard Nine of that match consisted of Messrs, Flagg. Wright, Banker, Parker, Miller, Hunnewell, Davis, Abertorombie and Nelson. Since then the Nine has been changed somewhat, and greatly improved by experience in contests with other clubs—their match with the Atlantics greatly benefiting them in their play.

with other clubs—their match with the Atlantics greatly benefiting them in their play.

The Atlantic nine to day will include Smith. Potts, Start, Chapman, Ferguson, Galvin, Sid. Smith, P. O'Brien and Joe Oliver. An immense assemblage will be gathered on the grounds on the occasion, great interest being manifested in regard to the issue of the match, it being the first game of the Atlantics since their champion nine of last year was broken up. Special accommodations, in the way of extra cars, have been provided by the City Railroad Company, and Superintendent Folk will have a full corps of police to prevent any engreachment of the spectators on the field during the match.

All desirous of securing good seats should go carly before the rash begins. Ladies have special seats under cover provided for them. The game will commence at 3 p. m. precisely, unless it rains.

THE GOTHAM CLUB MATCH.

In consequence of the rain of yesterday the contest for prizes between the first nine of the Gotham Club and a field nine did not take place, it having been postponed natil next Taesday.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK VS. NEWARK.

The playing of the last innings of the Newark eleven in this game, which was to have taken place yesterday, at Heboken, was postponed on account of the rain. THE SATELLITE CLUB OF BROOKLYN. This club is having a new ground made for them in Williamsburgh adjoining the Union Ball grounds. They ex-pect to have it ready by the 4th of July.

THE WILLOW CLUB. The match between the married and single mem-bers of this Club, which was commenced at Bedford on Satur-day, will be concluded next Saturday, at 2 p. m.

CHOLERA.

Arrival of the Steamship Union from Liverpool.

THIRTY DEATHS DURING THE PASSAGE.

FIFTEEN CASES NOW AT QUARANTINE.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY HEALTH OFFICER.

The cholera has again made its appearance at Quarantine. The recent reports from England concerning the epidemic prepared the Health authorities for the event, but they have not been able to make such preparations for the discase as would have been wise or sufficient. There is no place where the well can be landed—no quarters for the sick save the Falcon. Before the patients on one ressel can be cared for and released, another ship freighted with the disease comes, and, we regret to say, there is no immediate prospect of better accommodations for those who arrive here from in-

The steamship Union left Liverpool on the 13th inst. with

134 passengers. Out of this number she lost 31 by cholera during the passage. Two of the crew also died with the disease, making a total of 33 deaths in 16 days out of less than 560 persons. From this death record it would seem that the lisease was unusually violent. Beside this, however, she had 15 cases on board at the time of arrival yesterday afternoon. Our Quarantine arrangements are notoriously bad. When the Union arrived, the only hospital ship we have was half filled with convalescents from the Virginia. These had to be removed to make room for the sick from the Union. Beside this, the treatment of the disease on hulks is attended with danger, and the mortality list is always greater than when the patients are removed to the shore. The case of the England illustrates this fact very forcibly. When she arrived at Halifax those who were taken ashore were soon disinfected. In a short time they reimbarked, and no further case of cholera occurred; but out of 173 sick persons who were removed to hulk for treatment only five remain. This shows the necessity for some place on land where patients of this class may b treated, and we earnestly hope for the sake of humanity the efforts that are now being made to procure a locality of this

kind may be successful.

The following letter from the Superintendent of the Hospi tal ship Falcon was received by Dr. Swinburne yesterday af ternoon, during the session of the Board of Health:

termoon, during the session of the Board of Health:

HOSPITAL SHIP FALCUS, QUARASTINE, ?

NEW YORK, May 29, 1896. 5

Dr. Swinneurse—Dear Sir. We have just boarded the steam ship Union from Liverpool, with 400 hundred passengers. Thirty-one died at sea, and two of the crew. There are now from 12 to 20 size. We cannot find the exact number until we commence to transfer them to the Falton, which we will do immediately. We are sending all the convalescents from the Falcon to the Saratoga, and hope that all the Virginia's passengers will get off to-merrow, so as to make room for the passengers of the Union. I asked the captain of the Union whether he had the passengers of the Helvetia. He replied that he did not know, but a cabling passenger said that he had heard that some of them were on board. Send men good cook, if passible. Do not be meany about us for we can get along well. Very respectfully.

BEFORT OF THE DESCRIPT HEALTH OFFICER.

The following note from the Deputy Health Officer was

The following note from the Deputy Health Officer was read to the Board of Health. It was also addressed to Dr.

The British steamship Union, from Liverpool, C. H. Palmer commanding, has just arrived. She lost on the passage 30, mest of them by cholera. She has now on board about 15 cases, some of them very low. Passage, 164 days, number of passagers, 83. We are sending the convalencents of the hospital to the Saratora, and will have the sick on the Union here this afternoon. The pilot on the Union is insisting that he is to go to the oliy at once. I have, however detained him until I hear from you. Nothing her since you were here. In great haste, yours truly. D. H. Bussall, Deputy Health Officer.

METROPOLITAN ROARD OF EXCISE.

Iwo Hundred and Seventy Licenses Granted Vesterday-Orders for Trials-The Dilemma of Druggiste. The Metropolitan Board of Excise met yesterday

afternoon, immediately after the adjournment of the Board of

Health, all the members being present. The minutes of the ast meeting were read and approved. The Committee on Applications reported the names of 270 The Committee on Applications reported the names of \$70 persons to whom they recommended that licenses be granted, making a total of 5,141. Upon one of them, however, Mr. Bracen desired to have the Board vote directly. The license was numbered 4,915, and was for Wim. W. Cropsey, of New Utrecht. The applicant had been in the business nearly 40 years, was of good moral character, and an honest man. He was a member of the church in good standing, and had been in the habit of giving liquor away to his enstoners, probably for the purpose of inducing castom. He was recommended by a large number of good citizens, and yet there were some who said he had killed more people than any other dealer on Long Island. The license was granted, Mr. Berger, alone voting in the negative.

the negative. ORDERS FOR TRIALS.

same, or number of the same, may receive a section of each of a physician, and upon the same terms that they soid etypenine and arsenic. If they were licensed they would be compelled to close on Sandays and after midnight which would interfere with the legitimate trade. The resolution was laid area for table.

npon the table.

The Board then adjourned until the 8th proximo.

TEMPERANCE .- A successful movement in behalf of seamen is in progress under the auspices of the New-York Port Society, 1,300 names having been added to the pledge during the year, and the number being swelled at the rate of

ANNUAL EXAMINATION AT WEST POINT .- The first day of June is fixed by the regulations of West Point as the day for the commencement of the annual examination. A telegram, however, has been received by Major Gen. Cullum, Superintendent of the Military Academy, which will change the programme for this year. The review before the Board of Visitors will take place on Monday, June 4, and the examination will commence on Tuesday, June 5.

Bull's Head.-The cattle trade is now-a-days as fickle as the changeable weather, and the most experienced fail to calculate with any certainty what a market day will bring forth. This week we have an advance of close upon a cent a pound, carrying the prices beyond those of a fortnight ago. The total supply was only 5,000 bullocks, which is 1,100 less than for the previous week. This alone accounts for the advance, but speculators are almost here with fresh droves, so the present advance will soon give way again. Sheep are selling slowly at lower rates, though promising an improve ment. Hogs are seiling quickly to day, to packers, at 101@ 10je.

THEFT OF NECR-TIES-RECOVERY OF THE STOLEN

Goods.-A party of thieves, on the evening of the 24th inst., secreted themselves in the store of Mr. Charles Worms, inst., secreted themselves in the store of Mr. Charles Worms, manufacturer of ties, scarfs. Ac., at No. 5 College-place, a short time before the hour of viosing, and, after the immates had left, helped themselves to about \$1,000 worth of silk neckness. They then, with a jimmy, forced the lock from an inner door leading into the hallway, and thus made their escape into the street with the stolen property. A day or two since, Detectives Tiller and Wooddridge of the Third and Sixth Precincts ascertained that the stolen property was then in the possession of Jacob Levy of No. 51 East Broadway. His house was searched, and the property found there. Levy stated that it had been left by two men who agreed to call for it in an hour or two after, but this they had failed to do. He had then sent his daughter to notify Officer King of the Teath Precinct of the fact, and required him to come and arrest the men if they returned. This explanation was not deemed satisfactory by the officers, and they therefore arrested Levy. Yesterday the accussed was taken before Justice Dowling, and on the complaint of Mr. Worms, was held to bail in the sum of \$2,000.

A DISCHARGED SOLDIER COMMITS SUICIDE BY HANGING .- An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner Gover at the lodging house No. 3 Catharine allp, on the body of William Dickson, who committed suicide on Monday night or Tuesday morning by hanging himself to the bad-nest in his

room with a handkerchief. From the evidence it would appear that the deceased had served throughout the war in the Union army, and at its close on being discharged sailed for Sectiand in June last. Apparently he did not do well while there, for he returned to this city about two mouths since and attempted to find permanent employment as a batcher. In this attempt he was unsuccessful, not carning sufficient to support him respectably. He did not seem especially despondent, however, and had nover been heard to threaten self-destruction. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered by the jury. Deceased was aged 41 years, and a native of Sectiand.

The rise in Gold will soon enhance the price of most products. For the present, however, KERT'S EAST INDES COFFEE can be bought at 25 cents per pound. Sold by all Grecera Wholesale Depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

NINE YEARS IN A HOSIERY FACTORY.

"For nine years past I have been connected—in the capacity of Overseer of the knitting and attiching departments—with Heavily Manufacturing, and I am free to state that, of the different kinds of Sewing Machines. I have found none so would adapted for general ose in making up houtery goods as the Williox & Girss. Fifty percent more work can be done on it than upon any other machine in a given time, while the cost for repairs is at lotal fice times less!—I Letter of J. P. Delahunty, Overseer Adams Hoslary Mills, Cohoos, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1865.

The best house in New-York can be protected in-visibly and without damage. The Bunglar Alarm Telegraph in six years has not been broken through. E. Holmes, No. 254 Broadway.

TURKISH BATHS, No. 13 Laight-st., are again open to the public enlarged and improved. Henry Gents, 6 to 8 a. m., 1 to 9 p. m., Ladies, 10 to 12 a. m. Sondays: Gents, 6 to 12 a. m.

Latest Ship News.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Persia (Br.), Lott, Liverpool May 19, and Queen the 20th, at 4:30 p m., with index. and 199 pass, to E. Cunard. 29, at 2 p. m., off Fire Island, passed British ship Ocean Fearl, Eark Mary Anna (Prus.), Rynkel, Havana 9 days, with sugar to Brig Virjehandel (Dutch), Lupke, Rie Grande 62 days, with hides nd wool, to master, and wool, to master, and from Windsor, N. S., with pineter Brig Alpha (Br.), Banks, of and from Windsor, N. S., with pineter Bright Alpha (Br.), and Gordon Baracon 13

orig Aspus (Br.), Hanks, of and 1808, Windsor, N. S., with placeter O. P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Forence V. Turner (of Brookhaven), Gorden, Baracoa 13 days, with fruit to J. & T. Pearsell,

Schr. Harrison, Newman, Cold Spring.

Schr. E. J. Frunedl, Bowman, Stonlington.

Schr. Aspura, Pladden, Virginia.

Schr. Harbura, Hadden, Virginia.

Schr. Chingarora, Lyon, Virginia.

Schr. Chingarora, Lyon, Virginia.

Schr. William Collina, Rulon, Virginia.

Schr. E. Pharo, Falkenburgh.

Steamship Union (Br.), from Liverpeol May 12. before reported as baying arrived, is at anchor in the Lower Quaraptine.

GO to MACFARLAND'S Book Store, corner Twenty-third at and Broadway, there you will find all the NEW BOOKS of the day and all the old Standard Works and, also, choice English French and Scotch Stationery.

KINGSFORDS OSWEGO CORN STARCH, in most GROLERA, or any prevaling PIPDEMIC, is a most HEALTHFUL ARTICLE OF DIET.
It is made from the most delicate part of INDIAN CORN, and is perfectly FURE.
It is easy of digestion, and a delicate part of the same perfectly FURE.

SUMMELT FOOD.

For sale by all PROMINENT GROCERS.

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OF EVERY DESIRABLE QUALITY, STYLE, OR PRICE.
WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS,
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TABLE PAMASKS, D'OYLIES, SHEETINGS, PILLOW CASINGS, TOWELINGS, SHIRTING LINENS, STAIR LINENS,

WILD CHERRY,

The great panaces for every affection of the CHEST.

THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.

THROAT, but became it and cleaness the lungs of THROAT LUNGS AND Crimes.

It does not dry up the cough, but loosens it, and cleanses the langs of all impurities.

From IL D. MARTIN, M. D.,
Of Mansfield Tioga Co., Pa.

Having used in my practice the last four years, Wistar's Baissme will be supported by the commend it is those afflicted with obstinate Coughs, Coida, Asthma, &c.

For saie by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Deyes., New York,
S. W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston.

NEWSPAPER FOLDING-MACHINES

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It acts upon the HEART, LIVER, KIDNETS and DIGISTIVE ORGANS. A most powerful Vitalizing Agent and RESTORATIVE. Circulers free. For sale by J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., N. Y., and by

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